a scrap of newspaper, a patent medicine simanac, whatever came in his way, he devoured with avidity; and thus he laid the foundation of a tearning which gained for him in after cars a respect second only to that which men felt for his personal character.

Until he was 10 years old he lived on the plantation of his corner, Col. Edward Lloyd, and bore his name. He was then taken to Baltimore to work for a relative of his owner, and remained there until be became of age. In the latter years of his life there, after he had become a surdy youth capable of doing a man's work, he was permitted to hire his own time at \$3 a week. He got a job in a shipyard, and worked as a wright for several years, but on Sept. It, 1838, in accordance with a resolution long entertained, he fied from Haitimore and from slavery, and sought asylum in New England, where, even then, the anti-slavery agitation masis fugitive slaves welcome. He made his way to New Hedford, Mass., where he earned a living for some time by working slong the whatves, where his strong frame and teft hands made his services are optable. In New Hedford he changed his name from Lloyd to Douglass, and, getting steady work, he shortly

deft hands made his services acceptable. In New Bestford he changed his name from Lloyd to Douglass, and, getting steady work, he shortly married. It was at this time that William Lloyd dearrison ran across him, and saw in him the promise of a career afterward fulfilled. He helped the fugitive slave in many ways, but principally in the effort at self-education.

In the summer of 1841 Douglass attended an anti-slavery meeting at Nantucket, and made a speech which attracted the attention of Abolitonists everywhere, coming as it did from the mouth of an ex-slave. It was eloquent at the same time practical; and, as a result of it, he was soon appointed an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which had smoog its members many of the great orators of the day. In the capacity of agent he travelled through the New England States for four years, lecturing at many places, and still spending all his leisure time in self-improvement. Everywhere he attracted large audiences by his graphic description of the misery of slave life and by his eloquent appeals for Justice to his race. To meet the demand for Justice to his race. To meet the demand for Justice information on the subject, he published an autobiography in 1845, which was widely read, gaining for him an audience in all civilized countries.

In the same year he went to Europe, and lec-

read, gaining for him an audience in all civilized countries.

In the same year he went to Europe, and lectured in all the large towns of Great Britain and ireland. The following year he was legally manumitted, his friends in England subscribing \$750 for the purpose. He remained abroad for two years, Whon he returned to the United States he took up his residence in Rochester, where he soon began the publication of a journal called prederick Empirica's Paper, the title of which was afterward changed to the North Star. At the beginning of his public carser he was a Garrisonian Disunionist, but now he took the ground of Sumner and others, that slavery was litegal and unconstitutional. In 1855 he rewrote his biography under the title, "My Bondage and My Freedom."

For several years now Douglass had been the friend and confident in the aboilition movement. regal and unconstitutions. In 1800 he rewrote his blography under the title, "My Bondage and My Freedom."

For several years now Douglass had been the
friend and confidant in the abolition movement
of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker,
and others, and he presently occupied a like position in his relations with John Brown. The
latter was the guest of Douglass at his home in
Rochester in February, 1808, and it was there
that he drafted his plan of government entitied, "A Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the People of the United States,"
which, as it explained, looked to no overthrow
of the States nor dissolution of the Union, out
simply to "amendment and repeal." Brown
treet next templated, but the latter declined,
his withholding himself from all connection
with it, however, did not clear him of implication in the planning and after the effair at
larper's Ferry, Gov. Wise of Virginia made a
requisition for his arrest on the Governor of
Michigan, in which State Douglass is popened to
be at the time. In consequence of this bouglass
fied to England where he remained for ax or

e at the time. In consequence of this fouglass led to England, where he remained for six or the outbreak of the civil war Douglass, then

seven months.

At the outbreak of the civil war Douglass, then living in Rochester again, urged upon President Lincoln the employment of colored troops and the promulgation of the Emandipation proclamation. In 1803, when authority was given for the recruiting of colored regiments, he helped to raise the men for the Firty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Vounteers. In the firty-fifth Massachusetts Vounteers. In the firty-fifth Massachusetts Vounteers. In the firty-fifth massachusetts vounteers. In the first-named regiment two of his sons were enlisted. Throughout the war he lectured and labored in the interest of the abolition cause, and was often consulted in political matters by President Lincoln. Secretary of War Stanton, and other leaders of the time. After the abolition of siavery he discontinued the publication of his paper and devoted himself to the lecture platform.

In 1870 he established and edited another caper in Washing, the New National Era, which which was continued by his sons, Louis and Frederick, after he received the appointment, in 1870, of the assistant secretaryship of the Commission to Santo Domingo. On his return the same year, President Grant made him a member of the Territorial Council of the District of Columbis, in 1872 he was elected Presidential Elector at large in this State, and was appointed to carry the electoral vote of the State to Washington. In 1873 he was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, which office he held until 1881, when he became Recorder of Deeds in the District. He was removed in 1888 by President Cleveland. The same year he visited England, to inform the friends he had male there as a fugitive slave of the progress of the African race in the United States since it had heen freed. In June, 1889, he was appointed Minister to Hayti, which post he filled for several years.

Douglass was twice married. His first wife, a colored woman, died in 1882, and ty years later he married a Miss Pitts, a wh woman from this State, who was a clerk in l office when he was Recorder of Deeds. For

office when he was Recorder of Deeds. For a time he lost caste among the people of his race by this second marriage, but his standing was such that he soon regained their esteem. He left children by his first wife, and grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

In person Mr. Douglass was one of the most distinguised looking men at the capital. Tall, larke, and, despite his years, of upright carriage, he attracted attention wherever he went. His beard was white, and also his hair, which flowed upon his shoulders. His skin was of an elive yellow. His forelead was neither high nor prominent, and he had a long nose with distended nostrils. His eyes were dark and brillant, and more characteristic of his negro blood than any other feature.

In bearing he was gentle and courteous, and

liant, and more characteristic of his negro blood than any other feature.

In bearing he was gentle and courteous, and his only notable prejudice was that of being called "Fred" by persons not upon terms of intimacy with him. It is said of him that, in the East Room of the White House one day, he heard a woman say: "There's Fred Bouglass:" Turning with a courteous bow, he said: "Frederick Bouglass, if you please, madam."

Although happiest when at home, surrounded by his many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, with his books within easy reach, he had kept up with the world even in his latter years. Only yeasterday, the day of his death, he occupied a seat on the platform at the session of the Women's National Council.

Chief Clerk Osgood Dies of Apoplexy. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Mr. Harry G. Osgood of New York, Chief Clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with apoplexy a few minutes before noon to-day while at his deak and died shortly after 2 P. M., without being able to be removed from the building.

Mr. Osgood reported for duty as usual this morning, and was apparently in good health. Just before noon he entered the room of the stenographer and drank a glass of water, remarking at the time that he had a bilious attack. Mr. Osgood then walked into the room of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell and sat on a lounge, saying that he felt very i ign. Maxwell sent for medical assistance ar for fibstricken man's wife, who was with his when he died, Mr. Osgood leaves three country sons, all of widom are attenwhen he died. Mr. Osgood leaves three chen he died. Mr. Osgood leaves three county sons, all of whom are attending school in Washington. He was a great-grandson of Samuel Osgood, who was Fostmaster-tieneral under President Washington. To was from Lockport. N. Y. and was Assistant Postmaster there under President Cleveland's first Administration. He was also Assessed of that city, and held other posts of honer and trust. When free. Maxwell was made Fourth Assistant Postmaster tieneral he recommended the appointment of Mr. Osgood as the chief clerk of his bureau, and the appointment was made. Mr. Osgood was about 4-3 years of age, tall, and heavily built, and was popular with the officials and employees of the department.

Oblustry Notes.

Charles W. Underhill died at his home in Yorktown yeaterlay morning. He was Supervisor of the town of Yorktown, and was the first hepublican to be chosen Supervisor there in many years. He was the son of the late Matt Inderhill, one of the well-known Quakers of the State. Mrs. Emilie Underhill Burgess, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union speaker, is his sizer. About five weeks ago be slipped on the least Yorktown station and dislocated his knee joint. Complications as the result of the injury, led to his death. He was sky cars old, and had always lived in the old homestead. The house is more than 300 years old. It was in his decays of the town of the late Many series in the colorest Supervisor there in many sears. He was the sup of the late Many sears. He was the sup of the late Many sears. He was the sup of the late Many sears. He was the sup of the late Many sears. He was the supervisor in the late Many sears. He was the supervisor in the late Many sears. He was the supervisor in the late Many sears. He was the supervisor in the late Many sears and the State Now Man

young man took part in the famous rebellion there, fighting under the lendership of Merco Rozzaris. He was in the famous battless Aug. 85, 1823, when, by a night attack, the Greek army of 1823, when, by a night attack, the Greek army of 1820 destroyed a Turkish force of over 4,000. Victorate always maintained that the accepted batories of that event were incorrect, and that Horzaris fell at the hands of his own men. Later, Frank emisted in a privateer and was captured by the Turks and sentenced to life in the gallers, but by pretending to be a British atbleet he made his escape. He then went to Russia and from there by England, and again followed the sea, meeting many harbreadth escapes from the pirates of the Chinese Sea. He came to this country in 1841 and, retiring from thefea, went to Salem in 1851, where he lived, afterward.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Haight, widow of Daylid

went to Salem in 1851, where he lived, siterward.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Haight, widow of David Henry Haight of Goshen, N. V., died at her residence in this city on Tuesday nights, aged about 77 years. She was a daughter of, fr. Jansen, deceased, a prominent Orange county physician. Mr. Haight died twenty years ago, leaving his window and two sons vast possessions in Goshen, this city, and other places, among which was the St. Nicholas Hotel on Proadway. Mrs. Haight was said to be the richest woman in Orange county. Of late she spent her winders in this city. The body will, be deposited in the handsome mausoleum near her Goshen mansion on Friday.

Joseph Martin, the Tammany Hall leader in the Seventh Assembly district, died at his heme. 128 Second avenue, at 9 o'dock yesterday muching. Mr. Martin was for two terms Alterman from his district, and was defeated for velection last fail by Frederick L. Marshall, Republican, Prior to joining Tammany Hall he was the leader of the Voorhis Democracy in the old Tenth district. He kept a saloon for many years at Fourth street and the Bowery. At the time of his death he was in the liquor business in Avenue A. He had long been a sufferer from rheumatism and rheumatic gout, which caused his death.

William Otis Curtis, widely known as the pro-

his death.

William Otis Curtis, widely known as the proprietor of the Curtis Hotel at Lenox, Mass, died there yesterday after a lingering iliness. Early in the forties he opened a boarding house in Lenox, and in 1855 became proprietor of Curtis Hotel, He has entertained Presidents, Governors, Generals, Statesmen, foreign dignitaries, members of the pectage and orbitat, and hundreds of representatives of American society. In 1852 he was elected to the Massachinetts House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket.

Lee Johnson, a wealthy resident of Bellport.

cratic ticket.

Lee Johnson, a wealthy resident of Bellport, died at his home yesterday aged 50 years. He was a descendant of an old Long Island family. His father, Edward Johnson, was the largest land owner of his day in that locality. Lee Johnson was for a number of years engaged in the mait business in this city. He retired some years ago. He leaves a widow, who is a daughter of William Nicoll of Islip, and three children. Vincam Wight, and 45 years. of William Nicoli of Islip, and three children. Vincent Wright, aged 46 years, a son of the late Gen. Edwin R. V. Wright, died on Tuesday night, at his home, \$1 Boorsem avenue, Jersey City Heights. Mr. Wright was with the firm of H. B. Clailin & Co. for a quarter of a century. He leaves a widow and one daughter. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge 64, F. and A. M., of this city and of Pentalpha Chapter 11, R. A. M., of Hoboken.

of this city and of Pentalpha Chapter 11. R. A. M., of Hoboken.

Jesse Dewey, the oldest colored resident of Binchamton, N. Y., died on Tuesday evening, aged nearly, if not quite, 100 years. He was born a slave in Maryland, and ran away fifty years ago. He had been a resident of Binghamton for forty-eight years.

Patrick Higgin, who was regarded as the chief means of communication in the secret operations between the American and north of England Fenians, is dead. He was noted for his adroitness in cluding the police.

Samuel Slater Tiffany, who for years was a merchant of this city, died in Newarz yestegday. He was 81 years old, and was born at fyrford. Mass. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., henden the Carroll family and brother of ex-Gov. Carroll, died in Alken, S. C., yesterday of fatty degeneration of the hear.

The Hon, Daniel Needham, President of the

The Hon. Daniel Needham, President of the New England Agricultural Society, died in Groton, Mass., yesterday of pneumonia.

THE LIBERALS IN DANGER. Rosebery's Government May Be Befeated on the Indian Cotton Duties.

LONDON, Feb. 20.-The Daily News is informed that Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist, will move the adjournment of the House of Commons to-morrow to direct attention to the Indian cotton duties. He proposes to divide the House. The division will be extremely critical, as many Liberals have Lancashire seats. The News will have a double-leaded leader on

the enbject. The tone of this leader and the

care taken to avoid definite opinions betray some apprehension as to the result. The writer says: "It is well known, despite all the pains they have taken to reconcile the financial necessities of India with trade interests at home, that the cotton industry of Lancashire, which naturally is sensitive to any proposals affecting its business in times so far from prosperous. Mr. Fowler, Secretary for India, will accept Sir Henry James's challenge, and discussion

torious, they would incur the responsibility of finding some other method of meeting the Indian deficit. The outcome of the debate and division largely depends upon Mr. Fowler's speech."

The Daily Chronicle will discuss Sir Henry James's motion in a leader headed: "The Gov. ernment in Danger, A Possible Dissolution." The writer says:

"Mr. Balfour, who at first was disinclined to challenge a division on the cotton duties Issue. has, it is said, been influenced by Mr. Chamberlain to try to throw the Government out on any issue whatever. If the Tories, under the leadership of Mr. Balfour, shoose to adopt this policy of alarmed and panic-stricken selfishness, by all means let them come into office on the most inglorious policy with which a great English party was ever identified."

AN EAST SIDE ROMANCE.

Regina Krouman Stole and Ran Of to Boston to Meet Her Lavey,

Boston, Feb. 20.—Harry Goldberg and Regina Krouman, a runaway couple trom New York, vere found to-night by the police and taken to Station 1, where the girl's father was awaiting them. The girl looks to be 20 years old, but her father says that she is less than 16. David Krouman, the father of the girl, is the keaper of a coffee house at 130 East Houston street, near Second avenue, New York, and his daughter assisted in running it.

Harry Goldberg is a dancing master and used to frequent the place. Goldberg and Miss Krouman desired to marry, but the father refused his consent, as he had a favored suitor for his daughter's hand. On last Monday Krouman gave his daughter \$40 with which to pay some bills, and as she failed to return he surmised that she had fled to join Goldberg in Boston, where the latter had been for nearly two months.

where the latter had been for nearly two months.

The Boston police were notified and the arrest followed. At the station the young woman went into hysterics and declared that she would commit suicide before she would leave tioldberg. Goldberg pleaded to be allowed to marry the girl, and she declared she would marry no one slae.

else.

The father finally relented, and it was arranged that the trio would return to New York on the midnight train and that the marriage should follow as soon as the Jewish ceremonials would allow. would allow.

Mrs. Krouman was seen at the Café Chicago, 130 East Houston street, last night. She had received a telegram from her husband in Boston saying that he would return with his daughter and Goldberg to-morrow mening. The only objection to the marriage, she said, is the age of the daughter.

Geo. W. Cram's Death Scutence Commuted. ALBANY, Feb. 20,-Gov. Merton to-day cont-

muted to imprisonment for life the sontence of George W. Cram, who was convicted in New

IT'S PLATT'S LEGISLATURE.

HE LEAVES ALBANY PLACIDLY CONTENT WITH THE SITUATION.

There Is Entire Harmony, He Says, Retween the Governor and the Legislature on All the Subjects in Which He Is Interested as a Republican-The Supposed Disaffected Members Hasten to Call on Platt-The Goo Goos Wondering Where They Are At. There Will Be No Attempt at Retaliatory Measures Against Mayor Strong-The Troy Police Bill Passed. ALBANY, Feb. 20.-Mr. Platt went away to

day, but it did not seem to be the same Mr. Platt who came here yesterlay. There was as much difference in his looks as there was difference in the weather. He came in a little show storm. He went away in the bright sunshine of one of the finest afternoons any one ever enjoyed anywhere. Mr. Platt enjoyed it to the full. He seemed to have thrown care to the winds. Yeserday and last night he was obviously inclined to take a rather dubious view of the situation. Fo-day he was placidly content. To-day he looked out upon political meteorological conditions which suited him better than they do in New York, and suited him better than had been uite apparent on his arrival. He declined to make any declarations, and was especially reticent as to the results of his early morning conference with the Governor and the other Albany nagnates. He would go no further than to say that there was entire harmony in the Legislaure, and between the Executive and the Legis lature, on all the subjects in which he is interested as a Republican.

A well-informed friend of his added to this the nformation that the Governor would agree to whatever the majority wanted him to do, and hat he was not wanted to do anything which he did not want to do. In other words, each side is in perfect harmony with the other on the understanding, implied rather than expressed, that they can safely rely on not being expected to go out of their way in the interests of the harmony aforesaid.

The good friend of the leader added that there was another reason for Mr. Platt to feel well today. He had ascertained that some men in the Legislature who were reported to be disafferted were really not at all inclined to turn their backs on the machine. When informed that they would feed the suspicion against their loyalty by not calling upon the ex-Senator, they expressed surprise, and said that they stayed away only because they were not invited, and upposed that he would be busy with those that he had signified a desire to see. They were told that no one had been invited to call, but that he would be glad to see all of the Republicans. Thereupon they called, and Mr. Platt is represented as being very much pleased at seeing

The Goo Goo members of the Assembly and Republicans from New York, who placarded themselves yesterday, and are known as the "What is its," were none of them included in the visitors to Mr. Platt, either invited or uninvited. They are wandering about, and wondering who and what they are, as everybody else is. The funny part of it is that some of them are equirming considerably at having been landed and pinned up in this fashion. Several of them would come right down out of their unpleasantly conspicuous and somewhat pharisaical position if any one would ask them to. Among the uneasy heads under this crown of Goo Goo glory is that of the very peculiar Miller. He is a machine Republican, but he is so much in the habit of speaking and doing things first and thinking about them afterward that he signed on the request of Mr. Pavey, and has spent the time since in wondering what he did it for. He seems to have burned his bridges in both directions. He has indulged in very open criticism of Mayor Strong, as well as cut loose from Platt. An old hand around the Assembly chamber said yesterday that in the last twenty years of his close observation of that body he had noticed that there was usually a member who talked and acted like Miller. "With scarcely an exception," he added, "they have turned out to be hypocrites and crooks. I am watching with

eral years.

For the last eighteen years Mr. Douglass lived at Cedar Hill. Anacostia, in a roomy old house which commands a view of the city of Washington and of the broad Potomac. He was always an industrious, methodical man, and saved the money becarned. He had a fine library, full of remembrances from the men with whem he spent long years in fighting for the cause of freedom. In his latter years he was still attudious and wrote much for newspapers and magazines. His published works are: "Natrative of My Experience in Slavery," "My Bondage and My Preedom," and "Life and Times of Freedord. Douglass." The last, published in abroad.

Mr. Douglass was twice married. His first wife, a colored woman. And a large sale in this country and abroad.

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Mr. Douglass was twice married. His first wife, a colored woman. And a large sale in this country and abroad. great interest to see how he will turn out." rule, and a handsaw and turn out what the plans called for, but some one else would have to do the thinking as to what was wanted.

The situation is settling down to what The SUN has said for two or three days. There will be no attempt at retailatory measures, no effort to show Mayor Strong the error of his ways. But there will be no hurry to pass New York bills. The experience aircady enjoyed in making haste to do things has not been entirely satisfactory, and the watchword now will be "wait."

Echoes of the political situation were heard

isfactory, and the watchword now will be wait.

Echoes of the political situation were heard on both sides of the Capitol to-day. In the Assembly Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, referred to it in connection with his motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the Norton bill giving the power of removal, as now enjoyed by Mayor Strong, to the Mayors of other cities. Mr. Foley said that the whole subject had been thoroughly discussed in connection with the Power of Removal bill for New York.

The varying views in regard to the possession of such great powers by one man had all been of such great powers by one man had all been possession to the possession of such great powers by one man had all been possession that the way have the Republicans may have

The varying views in regard to the possession of such great, powers by one man had all been expressed. Perhaps the Republicans may have changed their views on the New York bill since it went into operation. If so, it was too late to affect the result. He hoped it would not interfere with the passage of the general measure to which the Hepublicans, many of them, had pledged support when it was offered as an amendment to the New York bill. If said he, "this very wise legislation, so very hastily passed for New York, was good legislation, I hope my friends on the other side will have the courage of their convictions and vote with me to-day."

This was too stiff a dose for the majority, and Ainsworth promptly moved to table the motion.

This was too stiff a dose for the majority, and Ainsworth promptly moved to table the motion. He believed in standing by the committee and waiting for the bills it decided to report. The vote was 73 to 15, and Mr. Maiby was the only Republican in the fifteen. He thus redeemed his pledge made on the floor to Mr. Norton that he would "support" the general measure.

In the Senate the Troy Police bill furnished the provocation for the introduction of a reference to the subject of the day. It is the bill, remarkable even in these days of Republican legislation all round the compass and in every variety of partisanship, which puts the appointment of Police Commissioners in Troy in the hands of a commission consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the City Engineer. The latter officials are appointive, and were put in office by the Mayor who was defeated last fall, but who thus would be given the power of appointment through men of his own creation officials. intment through men of his own creation of-

pointment through men of his own creation officially.
Senator Collins tried to amend the bill by inserting a provision of bi-partisanship.
Senator Cantor said sarcastically that he did
not suppose that there would be any objection
to the amendment, as it was directly in line
with what was proposed by the majority for
New York. He thought that if the same evils
were claimed to exist there and in Troy the
same remety ought to be applied.
Senator Mullin of the Troy investigating committee, who was in charge of the bill, said that
there was a great difference in Mayors, and
rained a laugh that showed that all thoughts
were on the use that Mayor Strong had made
of the brick that the majority had put in his

re on the use that Mayor Strong had m the brick that the majority had put in of the brick that the majority had put in his hands.

Mr. Cantor continued by calling attention to the real object of the bill and all its fellows of whatever varying plan. "The real objection to the appointments being made by the Mayor in Troy is that he is a Democrat. If there was any desire on the part of the majority to be fair in these police bills, they would prepare some this form plan for cities. In New York, I am informed, they have a Republican Mayor. This may be disputed in some quarters, but that is the way it comes to me, and the Senators wanted to give him the appointment of Police Commissioners. There are rumblings through the State now in reference to this power, and it may not be conferred, but when the appointment is lodged in an executive elective officer there is less room.

prised at the silence of the majority. They cannot defend their position. Not one of them but knows that this is one of the worst pieces of legislation he ever had anything to do with. It is absolutely defenculess."

This surred up Senator Kilburn to say that the committee had found fraud and had applied the remedy necessary to get rid of it.

Senator Guy said that the proposed action was not statesmanship, not common sense. It was more like opers bouffe to give powers of appointment to officers not dreamed of in such connection when they were elected or appointed. It was like electing a man constable and having him act as a magistrate.

Senator Sullivan, who does not know how to talk, undertook to do so on this occasion. He said that the only reason that he did not vote for the bill was because it did not provide for a bil-partisan police for Troy. "I would vote to take any police out of politics," said he. "I know how it is. Some years they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't right for us, and last year they done what wasn't had not not shall not not all the side that they think will win if you don't have a bi-partisan head."

Mr. Sullivan's tone and manner were such that one of his hearers was moved to complete

that they think will win if you don't have a bipartisan head."

Mr. Sullivan's tone and manner were such
that one of his hearers was moved to complete
his speech, which was done very effectively by
the utterance or the one word. "See!" with the
hard infection usually heard on the Bowery.
Senator Tim explained his extraordinary utterance by saying that he could not go back home
and live unless he took that chance to put himself on record against the police outrages of last
election. He did not say how he expected to
commend himself to the police by his declaration against them?

Senator Cantor promptly announced himself
as reluctantly obliged to differ with his colleague, and said that in a single head was the
only safeguard against partisan administration
of police affairs.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 12.
The Senate also passed twenty other measures.

only safeguard against partisan administration of police affairs.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 12. The Senate also passed twenty other measures, most of the time without the Senators having any idea of what they were voting on.

Fifteen bills were introduced, which is rather a large showing at this stage of the session, when nearly seven hundred are aircady on the Senate files. Among them was a funny thing from dirandop Bradley, fit to go with "Corn Doctor" Smeizer's act incorporating the five or more chiropodists who may meet on a given fool day in April for that purpose. The Bradley bill should hever lose the label of his name, and ought to take effect the 1st of April if passed. It provides that public accountants shall be licensed, after examination by the Regents, and that unlicensed accountants cannot practise. The corn doctor's bill will, if enacted into law, doubtiess be followed by a law to license the man who cuts your corns, and perhaps "Corn Indictor" Smelzer will be able to get a job as examiner. niner. Senator Sullivan introduced a bill providing

for the licensing of storage warehouses in cities of more than 200,000 inhabitants. There are good features in the bill, and it is simply a question of the good faith of the introducer. It has possibilities as a strike, if handled in strike facilion.

possibilities as a strike, if handled in strike fashlon.

Senator Owens put in something in which he is probably only the cat's-paw for some of his more experienced colleagues among the patronage grabbing Republican Senators. It provides for the appointment of a State Inspector of Electric Meters, who shall have five deputies. Salaries, chief, \$5,000; deputies, \$1,500.

The Assembly progressed, by 75 to 32, the Braun Pass will, whose title has been amended into this euphoneous shane; "An act to regulate the exercise of their franchises by certain public officers." It is pretty nearly the old pass will, and provides for the free transportation of public officers on the certificate of the Secretary of State. Section two reads:

The term public officers, as used in the foregoing section, shall include toe Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Secretary of State Logineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and their several deputies, the Judges of the Court of Appeals the Justices of the Supreme over, the Suprementation of Public Works, the Source of the Supreme over die Suprementation of State Prisons, the several members of all Single State and State Commissions, the members of the Sevanta and State Commissions, the members of the Sevanta and State Commissions, the members of the Members and State Commissions to the House of the Legislature, and the commissions the members of the mission.

The Assembly passed twenty-five bills in all. They did not amount to much, most of them. Nineteen new measures were introduced, and the Assembly file now holds close to a thousand bills. Both Houses concurred in a resolution to ad-journ over Washington's Birthday.

MR. GERRY'S WHIPPING POST BILL.

It Amended So as to Exempt Wife Beaters, ALBANY, Feb. 20.-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of New York city argued before the Senate Judiciary and the Assembly Codes committees this afternoon in favor of his bill which proposed to adopt the whipping post in this State as a punishment for certain offences in

addition to the State prison sentence. Mr. Gerry gave statistics as to the result of the experience of the New York city societies for the prevention of crueity to children and for the prevention of crime in regard to the above class of cases, saying that they were committed mostly by the ignorant foreign population, and that the wretches should be made to understand that such offences would be punishable by the inflicting of stronger pain than their victims are made to suffer. That corporal punishment will stop and check certain crimes is shown by the lessening of garroting in England since corporal punishment

certain crimes is shown by the lessening of garroting in Engiand since corporal punishment was pravided for in such cases. Such has been the case in the State of Delaware, where to-day almost every State prison offence is accompanied by corporal punishment. Corporal punishment is also in vogue in other States. There is no doubt of the deterrent effect of corporal punishment and thus you decrease the immates of our State prisons and aid materially in reducing the State taxes.

Dr. Stillman of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, discussed the probability of the bill remedying these particular crimes. Statistics show that such crimes are increasing and the bill offers the only means of putting a stop to this increase. He believed it would successfully deal with such offences.

Senator O'Connor asked if it would be agreeable to amend the bill as suggested by Senator Cantor, so that the punishment be for assaults on children under 16 and on females.

Senator Pound said that then it should be mandatory. Dr. Stillman agreed to the first suggestion. He felt, however, it should be discretionary with magistrates.

Senator O'Connor suggested that in first offences it should be permissive. Mr. Gerry also appeared of this. Dr. Stillman said he believed public opinion favored the bill. Even the so-called "Sentimentalists" believe a good cowhiding would sometimes do good. Speaking as a medical man, he heartily favored just such punishment for the despollers of children. He believed acciety has the right to adopt radical measures to stop such crimes, and that vigorous corporal punishment is just what is required. The hearing was declared closed, and later the committee moved to report the bill favorably, amended so that corporal punishment may be inflicted on persons assaulting a female or child of either sex under the age of sixteen years. Wife beaters, whom Mr. Gerry was anxious to reach as well, are exempted from the provisions of the bill.

THE FIVE-CENT FARE BILL. Brooklyn Roads and the Manhattan Ele-

vated Oppose It. ALBANY, Feb. 20.-Before the Committee on Railroads of the Assembly a hearing was given this afternoon on Mr. Clarkson's bill compelling

horse, cable, or electric railroads in cities of the first class to charge but five cents for a continuous ride. President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Rail-

road Company opposed the bill. He referred to the Hamilton avenue branch of his road. It had been operated for twenty-five years at a loss, and it was unjust that it should be compelled to decrease its revenue during such hard times as were now being experienced. If the bill became a law it would affect the roads operated by the ompany in Flatlands, which could not be run then at anything like a gain.

S. S. Whitehouse, representing the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, opposed the bill, claiming it would bankrupt his road if it passed. The road barely paid expenses now.
H. W. Slocum of the Coney Island and Brook-

yn Railroad said his road was incorporated in 850 with the understanding that its rate of fare would not be diminished. The road now was not able to pay expenses out of its running was not agree to pay expenses out of its running receipts. Aircraft the road has reduced certain fares voluntarily, and would do so again when it was reasonable that it should.

For the Manhattan Flevated Railroad Company of New York city, Byron Travers appeared and argued against the bill. It was unreasonable that the bill should legislate against his company. It would leave with the passenger the obligation of taking an entire trip around New

hie that the bill should legislate against his company. It would leave with the passenger the option of taking an entire trip around New York city on the "Horseshee" road for only five cents. This was manifestly unjust.

C. N. Wicker, as the representative of the Brooklyn Queens County, and Suburban Railroad, opposed the bill on similar grounds as those who spoke previously, and Mr. C. K. McKey and Mr. Cassidy favored the bill on the ground that it was an imposition for the company to collect evorbitant fares.

The bill was opposed also by H. C. Robinson of the Mstropolitan Traction Company of New York city.

MORTON SAYS WAIT A BIT.

THINKS MATOR STRONG WILL DO THE RIGHT THING YET.

Still Time to Recognize Mr. Platt's Friends and Keep the Party Together-Certain Republicans Insist that the Gov. McKinley Boom Is at the Bottom of It All. Mr. Platt, the senior member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican State Committee was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He had spent a delightful forty-eight hours in Al-While there he conferred with Gov Morton and the Republican State Senators and the Republican Assemblymen. Mr. Platt's apartments at the Kenmore were thronged by Platt declined last night to speak of his visit, as he did not believe it was the time to disclose the plans of the dominant element of the Republi-

It was learned, however, that the Republicans n Albany are watching Mayor Strong. Gov. Morton, it was said, is looking over the situation very carefully. On Tuesday night Mr. Platt and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy had a long talk with the Governor. The New York situation was gone over in every feature. Gov. Morton lis-tened to all that was said to him and counselled a conservative course. The Governor seemed to believe that possibly too much emphasis had been given by the Platt Republicans to the appointment by Mayor Strong of Mr. Brookfield to be Commissioner of Public Works and Gen. Collis to be Mr. Brookfield's deputy. The Governor apparently thought it wise ascertain exactly what Mr. Brookfield and Gen. Collis are to do with the patronage at their command. The Governor did not believe it possible that Mr. Brookfield and his deputy would use the patronage of the Public Works Department to split the Republican party in New York county. He did not believe, it was declared, that Mayor Strong would consent to such a proceeding. The Governor's understanding, it was added, was to the effect that Mayor Strong had evidently decided to deal out the patronage at his command among all of the political factions that contributed to his election. It was a little unfortunate that Mayor Strong had recognized the minority element had recognized the minority element in the Republican County Committee as represented by Mr. Brookfield and Gen. Collis; but in the end, the Governor believed that in the Fire Department, possibly, and in the Police Department, Mayor Strong would recognize the friends of Mr. Platt. So that no precipitate movement should be made against Mayor Strong until the Mayor had an opportunity to carry out what seemed to be his policy.

A Republican who is familiar with the situation said:

tion said:

"Gov. Morton was very pleasant. He regret-ted that any trouble had come up, but he believed that Mayor Strong would eventually recognize that he had been elected by Republican votes, and that he would not do anything to injure the Republican party in New York city or the State."

Republican party in New York city or the State."

Other Republicans differ from the Governor in many respects. Certain Republicans believe that Mayor Strong is a part of a combine organized for the purpose of defeating the Platt Republicans. These gentlemen go back to the Ohio idea, and declare that Mayor Strong and his friends in New York city and Washington are determined on an effort to split the delegation to the Republican National Convention next year for McKinley. You caunot get this idea out of their heads. They are convinced that it is true. Notwithstanding all this, the Legislature at Albany is in a waiting mood, and will act on pending legislation for New York city either in an easy or a radical form, just as Mr. Platt and his friends determine. That is the situation.

Situation.

Nothwithstanding Gov. Morton's suggestions.

Nothwithstanding Gov. Morton's suggestions.

the Platt Republicans do not trust Brookfield or Collis. They believe that Mr. Brookfield will go slow in his appointments until the Legislature adjourns, and that afterward he will make all of his appointments with the idea of breaking down the Platt machine in the county and State.

state.

A Republican who was at Albany, and who is neutral, said last night:

"While I am ready to accept Gov. Morton's idea that Mayor Strong will eventually recognize the Platt Republicans in New York county, I still believe that Mayor Strong, by his appointment of Brookneid and by Brookheld's appointment of Brookneid and by Brookheld's appointment of Collis, has evinced a disposition to show the teeth against Platt and his friends, The great question to be determined is: Is there a combine organized by John Sherman and Gov. McKinley and their friends, Strong, McCook, and Thomas, against Platt and his friends? Assoon as this problem is solved the Platt Republicans will know what to do. There is no question that the Platt Republicans are in control at Albany, but they are a little in the dark at the moment, and they must remain quiescent until Mayor Strong fills out his list of appointments. It may be that he will come around and give the Platt Republicans a snow. If he does there will be no further trouble. But the majority believe that the Mayor is in a combine against the Platt Republicans, and that he means to use every influence at his command to crush them in the interest of McKinley and his Ohio friends. The Platt Republicans will not at and this. They have the publicans will not at and this. They have the publicans will not at and this. They have the publicans will not at and they for the proposition of these matters legislation at Albany appointments."

Pending all of these matters legislation at Albany will fight hack like a thousand devis. A Republican who was at Albany, and who is

is advisable to await Mayor Strong's further appointments."

Pending all of these matters legislation at Albany, it was said, concerning the New York city bills will remain at a standstill. One set of Republicans is for quick and radical measures, and the other is for delay: but both are friends of Mr. Platt and his friends.

One of the Mayor's friends said:

"There is no doubt of the correctness of The Stry's statements concerning the Mayor's later.

One of the Mayor's friends said:

"There is no doubt of the correctness of THE
SUN'S statements concerning the McKinley
movement in New York city. I greatly regret
the publication of the facts concerning the
efforts of Mr. Strong to help him along. I beileve that should have been kept in the background. I believe that any alleged combine on
the part of Mayor Strong and other friends of
Mr. McKinley to precipitate a war for delegates
in favor of Mr. McKinley at this time will injure Mr. McKinley's changes."

Another Republican who came down from Albany said:

Another Republican who came down from Albany said:

"Gov. Morton is a kindly disposed gentleman, but I'm afraid he does not understand Mayor Strong and his bunco methods. Take the Excise Board, for instance, and you find that the Mayor appoints a Republican of his own kind, and that the other places go to alleged Democrats. It has been so with all of Mayor Strong's appointments. He has brought into the Mayor's office the methods of a dry goods morchant. Some say he is using a yard stick to divide the patronage. He is not doing anything of the kind. He has a well settled purpose in trying to smash Platt and his friends, and the quicker Platt understands this the better. I read a very interesting statement to-day, which said: Does any man in politics in this State think for a moment that Mr. Platt would have endorsed and helped elect Mayor Strong if there was not some understanding? Does any man who has any knowledge of Mr. Platt or politics believe that the Power of Removal bill would have been passed if there was not an understanding? Does any man believe that that understanding has been kept?"

PASSETT ON THE SITUATION.

He Says There Will Be No Reprisals and No Holding Back of Legislation. ALBANY, Feb. 20 .- J. Sloat Fassett arrived at the Hotel Kenmore this afternoon just as Thomas C. Platt was preparing to leave. These two Republicans passed the time of day as they met in the hotel lobby, and inquired as to each

Mr. Platt said he was going back to New York

other's destination.

city, and Mr. Fassett said he had come up to attend the Governor's reception to-night. To a United Press reporter Senator Fassett said:
"I find the situation to be very much what I expected. The newspapers have exaggerated the facts. There has been a misunderstanding all along the line. Republicans at Albany were given the impression that Mayor Strong had broken faith, had ignored the regular organization, had given Democrats by far the greater amount of patronage, and, in fact, had behaved very badis. As they have learned that the Mayor had broken no pledges, had given the Republicans more than the Democrata and had refused to be drawn into any other policy than that outlined by his ante-election pledges, they have cooled down. They very properly concede that Mayor Strong was nominated on a composite ticket and anti-Tammany platform, and when close pressed even the most hot-headed are ready to concede that he could not well have appointed Republicans to all the offices.

On the other hand the impression in New York was current that Mr. Platt was here to ingiven the impression that Mayor Strong had

Cold Wet Weather

ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

HERE IS A STORY FROM ORANGE. MASS.

The Facts Are Certainty of an Interesting Nature The Tale as Told by the Lady Berself in Her Own Words.

The poet Alexander Pope says:

"A wise physician, skilled in wounds to heat, is more than armies to the public west. But who shall decide when doctors disagree?" This question was brought forcitly to mind by a recent occurrence which happened in Orange, Mass. It seems but we will let Mrs. Wm. Lam-

son, who resides in that town, tell the sory to her own war. "Four years ago I was very sick. I had been sick for three years before. My (would was turn of life. I was confined to the led for three years. I suffered great pain and came very near losing my life.

"I did but just live, just escaped the grave I employed two doctors, and derived no benefit from them. Mrs. David Godard of Orange, Mass., who had been cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, advised me to use Nervura.



MRS. WM. LAMSON.

"I was confined to my bed when I began to use the medicine. I gradually began to improve, and have now used five bottles and amentirely cured. I do hard work every day, and firmly believe that if I had not used Dr. Greene's Nervura I should not have been in my grave. That put me on my feet when all else failed. I do not now suffer any pain, and enjoy good health from the benefits I derived from the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"I have often recommeaded its use to other suffering people, and I send this letter for the benefit of others."

It would appear that this letter plainly answered our opening cuestion.

If doctors disagree about your case, if you have tried physician after physician, and are still not cured, follow the example of Mrs. Lamson and use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Hennember that it will help you even if all else has failed, even if, through those repeated failures to be cured, you are discouraged and in despair of getting well. This grand remedy has saved thousands of persons worse off than you are, and it will make you well and strong if you will nee it.

Especially should you use it at this season of the year, for spring is always the best time, and the ess'est time to be cured. This remedy is the least spring medicine in existence, and should be used by all who require the cleansing, toning, and strengthening effects of a spring remedy.

It is purely vegetable and harmiess, and is the discovery of Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th

remedy.

It is purely vegetable and harmless, and is
the discovery of Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th the discovery of Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th acreet. New York city, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The Doctor can be consulted in all cases free, personally or by letter. —Adv.

cite retaliation and reprisals and that the Legialature would likely follow his lead in a campaign of vengeance. I laughed at this in New York, and I find here that the leaders have not any intention of doing anything that will tend to disrupt the party. There will be no holding up or holding back of legislation. This Legislature understands its business and its responsibilities, and will not be hurried or harried into betraying the trust given it last fall. It knows that every successive State platform for many years has pledged the party to home rule for cities, and it will respect that pledge.

"Gov. Morton will be supported by the Legislature, and the Legislature will be supported by Gov. Morton will be supported by the Legislature. There are some irresponsible hotheads who always want a row and are eager for factional troubles. I think there is no occasion for alarm. We have too serious work ahead of us this year and next to have any serious failing out on a mere question of patronage. Gov. Morton is too calm and cool and far-sighted to allow any serious free.

out on a mere question of patronage, toy.
Morton is too calm and cool and far-sighted to
allow any faction fires to be kindled at this
time. He is proving himself the right man in
the right place. It looks to me as though we
should all be for him in 1896 for President.
The Elmira Advertiser, my paper, has been urging this for two or three months."

REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

Strength in the County Committee To-night. The regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee will be held in the Murray Hill Lyceum in Thirty-fourth atrect. near Third avenue, this evening. This will be near Third avenue, this evening. This will be the first meeting of the committee since Mayor Strong began to act under the power of removal bill, and it is expected to be an interesting one. At the last meeting Edward Lauterbach was elected President of the committee over William Brookheld, Mr. Brookfield is now Commissioner of Public Works. It was suggested yesterday that some friend of Mr. Brookfield may at to-night's meeting offer a resolution endorsing Mayor Strong's appointments and that if such a step is taken the present attitude of the County Committee, whether for or against Platt, may be ascertained. There have been several stories to the effect that some of the men who voted for Lauterbach may vote on the other side in case a resolution such as has been indicated should be introduced. Among those mentioned as apt to change from the Platt to the Brookfield faction, in view of the Mayor's appointments, are John H. Gunner and his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly district and Dr. E. J. Palmer and his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly district and Dr. E. J. Palmer and his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly district and Dr. E. J. Palmer and his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly district and Dr. E. J. Palmer and his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly district and Dr. E. J. Palmer and his friends in the Twenty-fith.

President Lauterbach will announce the appointment of sub-committees at to-night's meeting. Among the Chairmen of committees are said to be James W. Doremus of the Twenty-ham Gruber of the Twenty-third, for the Committee on Ejection Officers; ex-Judge Ernest Hall of the Twenty-ninth district, for the Committee on Appeals, and Robert A. Green of the Fifteenth, for the Committee on Paganization. Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-third on the Bout five others of Mr. Brookfield's warmest partisans on the Committee on Appeals, and Robert A. Green of the Committee on Appeals, and Robert A. Green of the Committee on Appeals, and Robert A. Green of the Committee on Appeals, and Robert A. G the first meeting of the committee since Mayor

STATE DEMOCRACY APPROVES.

Faithful to the National Platform and Quite Satisfied With Mayor Strong. At a meeting of the State Democracy, held at its headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third street, ex-Mayor Grace presiding, this resolution, offered by Mr. Roger Foster, was unanimously alopted:

"Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Democratic party, as expressed in the platform in the last National Democratic Convention, that we also express our belief in the principles of a non-partisan administration of the multicipal Government of the city of New York in accordance with basiness methods, and that we heartify approve of the course adopted by Mayor Strong in the discharge of the functions of his office."

Warwick's Plurality 60,989. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20. The complete vote for Mayor and Receiver of Taxes in yesterday's

election was: For Mayor-Charles F. Warwick (Rep.), 137, 888; Robert E. Pattison (Dem.), 78,879; John J. Habsecker (Pro.), 1,053; Albumas S. Alman (People's), 180; Warwick's plurality, 60,980; For Receiver of Taxas—William J. Roney (Rep.), 171,647; Sylvester Honnafon (Dem.), 79,475; George W. Bean (Pro.), 976; Roney's plurality, 52,162.

French Consul Assaulted in Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 20. - The police are looking for negro who assaulted ti. Andre Mondehare,

acting French Consul here, on Sunday afternoon, while he was walking on Wabash avenue in company with his wife. His assailant resented the Consul's efforts to save a cat from two dogs belonging to the negro. M. Mondehard was struck on the head with a sick, and he retailsted by striking the negro in the forc.

JOITINGS ABOUT TORN.

Policenan James Little of the Charles street amond died suddenly resterday at his Linne at 14 Downling street. His age was 16 years. Through an error. This Erro announced on Tuesday that pow 47 in Calvary Baptiss Crurch, of which the Rev. Dr. Macarhini is pastor, the brest and for auction because the owner did not pay the rout. The perwinch was thus nodd is in talvary Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry 1. Estlerness is rector. Morses, Carringes, &c.

300 HORSES. Another Crand Sale TO-DAY, THURSDAY,

I. H. DAHLMAN'S Auction Sale and Com-

mission Stables. 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, and 226 East 24th St., Between 2d and 3d Avs., New York.

The encouragement received from an appreciative public is reciprocated by the class of horses I offer at every sale. Every purchaser up to the present time is pleased, and take pleasure in recommending their friends, which is the very best of advertisements. The market has now opened, and realizing the supply. I have the necessity of increasing the supply, I have completed arrangements with other consign-ors, in addition to my regular consignors, which will enable me to offer a larger vari-ety than heretofore. It is to my interest to cater to the public's wants, and I will make cater to the public's wants, and I will make every endeavor at all times to satisfy and please. In fact my policy is to give nobody an opportunity to feel displeased.

Coach horses, cobs. trotters, saddle horses, heavy draught, chunis, express, delivery, and general purpose horses to be offered to-day, consigned by the following consignors: FRANK LEICHENBACH, ORVILLE, O. Two car loads heavy draught, chunks, ex-

Two car loads heavy draught, chunks, ex-press, and delivery horses.

They are an extraordinary fine lot; first class in every respect.

BACON BEOM, KANSAS, ILL.

Two car toads fancy driving and general

purpose horses.

JOSEPH McCURDY, ASBLEY, O.
One car load general purpose and express and delivery horses.

GEO, TARRIS, BELLVILLE, O.

One car load, mixed iot, all grades.

Two car loads draught, express, and general purpose horses.

FRANK THOMPSON, OHIO.
One car load heavy draughters.
F. S. SHOTWILL, ILLINOIS.
One car load mixed lot, all grades. Firstclass quality.
Also a miscellaneous lot all grades; a number of carriage teams, &c., &c., property of

private parties

private parties.
Sale begins at 10 A. M.
Special—A number of trotters will be offered at 1 P. M.
For full particulars see New York Herald.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

STUDEBARER BROS., 265 CANAL ST. Business wagons for city or country. Farm wagons, all sizes. Buggies, road wagons, &c. Street sprinklers, street sprinklers, attreet sprinklers,

RAN THE SHIP FROM HIS BERTH. The Sick Skipper Had His Barometer

Handy, and Shortened Sail When It Fel The full-rigged Yankee bark St. James got in yesterday from Hakodate, Japan, more than a month late. She was 193 days out. Her protracted voyage was due largely to light trades and baffling airs, and partly to the tempest she ran into just north of Hatterss before daylight on Feb. 8. Her skipper, Capt. Fred B. Clifford, was prostrated with heart trouble he crossed the equator, and ran the ship from his berth thereafter. He had his barometer suspended from a beam before him, and when it began to fall on the night of him, and when It began to fall on the night of Feb. 7 he summoned the mate and ordered him to take in sail. At midnight it was blowing hard, and the careful skipper ordered all sail furied save the main spencer and lower main-topsail, under which the St. James was hove to. "After that," said the skipper, "the seas began coming aboard forward and rolling aft with torrent force. I heard the swash, and I went up and looked about. Every inch of the deck was white with the rushing crests. It was snowing hard and squally, and the seas were as high as any I ever have seen. On Saturday, Feb. 9, eight seamen gave up from exhaustion and cold and went to their berths. They were also suffering from sait water boils, and from bruises received by being washed against deck fixtures and bulwarks. The next day ten men were off duty, and only six were left to work that ship. We had four Japs and two of them worked steadily through the blirgard. No lice could form on the decks because the seas flooded us fore and aft constantly, but every inch rope had a coating of ice as thick as my thigh. On Sunday, Feb. 10, we had only four men fit for duty, two Japs. Mortimer, a nervy New York boy, and the mate. I then wished that we had at first hove to under hare polesibut we couldn't do any better, as even with all hands fit for duty we would have been unable to take in sail. Everything was frozen stiff. A big sea came over the port bow that night, smashed the port boat on the forward house and broke our gangway, which was a stout piece of timber 32 feet long and 2 feet wide, and was made fast on stanchious seven feet from the deck, running fore and aft. The crew hove the two pieces of gangway overboard to prevent them from smashing out our balls. It is the sail to the provent them from smashing out our balls. Feb. 7 he summoned the mate and ordered him

The crew hove the two pieces of gangway over-board to prevent them from smashing out our bulwarks."

The St. James put into the Eric Basin last night. All her crew had recovered from the effects of their experience in the frosty hurricana.

The Attempt to Have Him Restored Given Up by His Friends. The committee of parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in Second avenue, near Twenty-first street, who have been trying to secure the return of their old pastor, Dr. Burtsell, from Rondout, gave up their tack yesterday and sent all the papers in the case to Dr. Burtsell, with the statement that they had exhausted every effort and had been told by Mgr. Satolli that any further effort must be made by Dr. Burtsell himself.

DR. BURTSELL'S OLD PARISH.

Where Yesterday's Pires Were. A. M.-1:45, 878 Canal street, C. H. Hartfield, damage

P. M.-4:45, 100 East Sixty third street, Mrs. Russell damage \$10: 7:08, 527 West Thirty-second street. Howard & Childs, no damage \$125, 82 West 1934 street, Samuel Hale, damage \$150: 10:00, 400 East 113th street, Joseph Cava, no damage; 10:45, 35 Mott street, John Labonim, damage \$500.



strengthening and curing the derangements
of the sex. Why is it
so many women owe their heauty to Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because
beauty of form and face radiate from the
common center—health. The best bodily
condition results from good food, fresh air
and exercise coupled with the judicious use
of the "Prescription."

f the 'Prescription.'

If there be headache, pain in the back, If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing down sensations, or general debility, or if there he nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and curee catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, irregularities and kindred maladies.

"FALLING OF WOMB." MES. FRANK CAM-

MES. FRANK CAMFIFLD. of Fast Dickins
ton, Franklin Co., N
Y. writes: "I doem it
my duty to express my
deep, heart-felt gratif. my duty to express my deep, heart-felt grati-tude to you for having been the means, under been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb—indammatory and braing—down sensations and the doctors all said, they could not cure me.

Twelve bottles of Dr. Mrs. CAMFIELD. Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."